

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☐

Property Name: Quarles Property Inventory Number: CH-814
Address: 10300 Rosewick Road City: La Plata Zip Code: 20646
County: Charles USGS Topographic Map: La Plata
Owner: Mary Alice Quarles Is the property being evaluated a district? ☐ yes
Tax Parcel Number: 314 Tax Map Number: 23 Tax Account ID Number: 048609
Project: St. Charles Parkway Extension Agency: _____
Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name: _____ Date: _____
Is the property located within a historic district? ☐ yes ☐ no

If the property is within a district

District Inventory Number: _____

NR-listed district ☐ yes Eligible district ☐ yes District Name: _____

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ☐ yes ☐ No Non-contributing but eligible in another context ☐

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)

Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ☐ yes ☒ no

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

The Quarles property is a six-building farmstead located on Rosewick Road in Charles County, Maryland. The Quarles property sits recessed from Rosewick Road. Light industrial complexes, offices, a social organization, and a new housing development currently under construction characterize Rosewick Road. Stands of mature trees screen both sides of Rosewick Road and partially screen the Quarles property. A dirt drive leads from Rosewick Road to the farm complex. Fallow fields surround the buildings. The farm complex consists of a dwelling, three barns, an equipment shed, and a garage. The historic context setting consists of the area encompassing the dwelling and farm buildings, and contains 5.9 acres.

Dwelling

The driveway provides access to the dwelling and the tobacco barn. The early-twentieth century dwelling faces east. The four-bay-by-one-bay rectangular dwelling rises two stories. The wood-frame dwelling terminates in a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A central brick chimney pierces the roof. The building is clad in vinyl siding. Windows consist of six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash units and vinyl replacement units. A full-width porch extends along the east elevation. An addition was constructed on the rear (west) elevation.

The four-bay east (front) elevation is spanned by a hipped roof, screened porch. Simple, square wood columns support the porch roof. The porch roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Wood balusters and a wood balustrade provide the building's only

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ☐ Eligibility not recommended ☒

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Comments: _____

Reviewer: Office of Preservation Services

Reviewer, NR Program

5/23/05

Date

5/26/05

Date

200500912

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 1

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ornamentation. Two doors provide access to the dwelling. A three-panel, three-light, wood door is located in the south bay of the east elevation. North of this door is a two-panel, three-light, wood door flanked by windows. First floor windows are two, six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. All windows on the second floor consist of six-over-six-light, double-hung, vinyl-sash replacement units, with applied muntins. No windows are present on the north elevation. Windows are located on the first floor of the south elevation and consist of paired, four-over-four-light, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash units, with applied muntins. Two, six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows are found at the second floor of the west elevation.

The rear (west) elevation is defined by a one-story, hipped roof addition. The wood-frame addition rests on a concrete block foundation. The frame addition is clad in vinyl siding. The south elevation and part of the addition's west elevation are partially screened to create a porch. A wood, screened door provides access to the addition from the south. A six-over-six-light, double-hung, vinyl-sash window, with vinyl applied muntins is centered in the addition. A metal awning is located above the window. A vinyl-sided, shed roof enclosure is found underneath the first floor window.

Storage building/animal shelter

A mid-twentieth century storage building/animal shelter is located southwest of the dwelling. The wood-frame building faces east. The rectangular building terminates in a shed roof sheathed in corrugated metal. The storage portion of the building rests on wood sills; the animal shelter portion of the building is post-in-ground construction. The building is clad in board-and-batten siding and eight-inch vertical wood boards. The east elevation of the storage portion of the building has an off-center window opening that is covered in plywood. A door opening is present; a three-panel, two-light, wood door leans against the opening. A six-light, wood casement window is located on the north elevation. A window also is located on the west elevation; the sash is present but three lights are missing. The animal shelter section of the building has an opening on the east elevation. Some of the wood siding is missing. No other openings are present on this end of the building.

Garage/Equipment shed

A mid-twentieth century garage/equipment shed is located south of the dwelling. The wood-frame building faces east. The building occupies a rectangular plan and terminates in a shed roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building rests on wood sills and is clad in T1-11 wood siding. Part of the siding is missing on the south elevation, exposing the tarpaper and plywood planks. The siding is completely missing on the north elevation, leaving the tarpaper exposed. On the north and east elevations, the building encompasses a formerly free-standing building. Two large openings define the east elevation. One plywood door is present. The building's three-bay south elevation features three window openings. These include an eight-over-eight-light, double-hung, wood-sash unit and a six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash unit. The third window opening is covered in plywood. The north elevation also is three bays. One, eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood-sash unit is present. The remaining two openings are covered in plywood. A door opening is present in the west end of the west elevation; the door is not present. The building's interior is divided suggesting parking stalls. The west elevation is characterized by a one-story with loft building that joins the garage. The rectangular building terminates in a gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal. The building is clad in tarpaper and plywood. A one-light, fixed-sash, wood-frame window is found on the west elevation.

Barn 1

An early twentieth century barn is located south of the dwelling and the garage/equipment shed. The wood-frame, one-story building with loft occupies a rectangular plan and faces east. The building rests on wood and concrete piers and terminates in a gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal. The north, east, and west elevations are clad in six-inch, vertical wood boards. The south elevation is clad primarily in corrugated metal. The building has three openings. Sliding tract, plywood doors are located on the east elevation. A door also is located in the south end of the east elevation. A hinged door is located below the loft level and above the first floor of the west elevation.

Barn 2

An early twentieth-century, wood-frame barn is located north of the dwelling. The one-story building with loft occupies a rectangular plan and terminates in a gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal. The building is post-in-ground construction. The building is clad in vertical, wood board siding. An opening, with wood hinged doors, is located on the south elevation. A wood door also is located in the west end of the south elevation. A double-hung wood window is located adjacent to the door; all lights are missing from the window. A brick chimney is found at the south end of the west elevation. A wood-sash window

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is located next to the chimney; the lights are missing from the window. Hinged, wood doors are found centered on the north elevation. A wood door is located on the south end of the east elevation. The east elevation also is partially obscured by thick, overgrown, brush. What appears to be a stripping room is located in the west end of the building. The room is elevated on concrete blocks. The rest of the building's interior is divided into stalls. The presence of what appears to be a former stripping room suggests that the building was constructed as a tobacco barn and later was converted to a barn for animals.

Tobacco barn

An early twentieth-century tobacco barn is located west of the dwelling. The wood-frame, one story building occupies a rectangular plan and rests on concrete piers. The building terminates in a gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal. The building is clad in vertical, wood siding ranging in size between six and twelve inches. Doors are centered in the north and south elevations. The doors are missing on the north elevation; however, the hinges remain in place. A door opening also is present on the east elevation; the door is missing. Paired wood, vertical board doors are located on the west elevation. Drying racks and tobacco are present on the interior.

Property history

Deed research indicated that the current property owner, Mary Alice Quarles, was appointed the legal representative of the estate of Alice Catherine Simpson in 1974. The 1974 deed conveyed the property to descendants of Alice Catherine Simpson but did not indicate from whom Simpson bought the property. Simpson was not listed in the grantor/grantee index, the estate docket, or the wills index. Census information is unavailable for the period the property was owned by Mary Alice Quarles.

A review of the 1892 edition of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) map completed in 1890 did not depict any buildings in the vicinity of the property or any buildings between Clark Run and Kerrick Swamp. The 1913 edition of the culture revised 1900 and 1911 USGS map does not depict a building in the general vicinity of the Quarles property. The dwelling appears on the 1985 photo revised edition of the 1956 USGS map. Map research and the architectural style of the dwelling suggest that the dwelling was constructed during the first quarter of the twentieth century.

Early Twentieth Century Architecture in Charles County

The Quarles farmhouse is an example of the folk Victorian period architectural style. Simplified ornamentation applied to simple folk house forms characterizes the style. Ornamentation usually evokes Italianate or Queen Anne decorative detailing. Decorative elements generally are found at the cornice line and the porch. Folk Victorian period design has been distinguished from high-style architectural design of the period in its emphasis on ornamentation applied to simple buildings of regular scale, mass, and proportion. The integration of plan, irregular massing, and attenuated scale generally associated with high style architecture of the period generally is absent in folk forms (McAlester 1988:309, 310).

The three-bay, two-story, center-passage dwelling with decorative center gable was popular in Charles County between 1865 and 1920. Generally, dwellings of this type were single-pile deep with a hipped-roof, full-width porch (Currey 2001:19). Ells forming a T or L-plan were common (Currey 2001:19). These modest dwellings employed minimum Victorian-period ornamentation (Currey 2001:19). Although the Quarrels dwelling lacks an ell, it is a representative example of Charles County domestic architecture.

Thematic Context: Regional Agricultural Practices during the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

Charles County has remained rural well into the twentieth century. Tobacco was Charles County's dominant agricultural product from the colonial period through the twentieth century. The Civil War and the abolition of slavery impacted the economy of Charles County well into the twentieth century. Farm production shifted from prosperous plantations to smaller owner-occupied or tenant farms as a result of the social restructuring that occurred after the Civil War. The architecture of the period reflects the depressed economy in the number of modest vernacular dwellings lacking architectural elaboration.

Between 1870 and 1930, Charles County experienced minimal economic and population growth. From 1870 to 1930, the population fluctuated between 15,000 and 18,500 residents. Census records document an overall decrease in agricultural land in the county. At the same time, however, there was an increase in the number of farms, but a decrease in average farm size. In 1880, 83 per cent of the county's land was in agriculture. This was the highest percentage of agricultural land between 1860 and 1930. By 1930, 69 per cent of Charles County was devoted to agriculture. In 1870, 493 farms were reported in Charles County; the average farm comprised approximately 342 acres. By 1930, 1,507 farms with an average size of 136 acres were reported in

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 3

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the census (Wesler et al. 1981:130-136). Charles County has remained rural well into the twentieth century. The agricultural heritage of the county is illustrated in the former plantations and tobacco farms that reflect the county's history. Tobacco was Charles County's dominant agricultural product from the colonial period through the late nineteenth century. Growers began using slave labor in the early eighteenth century to replace departing indentured servants and a declining English immigrant population, previously the primary labor sources (Wesler et al. 1981:125). As tobacco prices rose and labor costs remained low, tobacco production remained profitable throughout the nineteenth century. Small towns such as Port Tobacco were established as shipping points for tobacco and other agricultural products (Wesler et al. 1981:126-128).

Between 1870 and 1930, Charles County experienced minimal economic and population growth. From 1870 to 1930, the population fluctuated between 15,000 and 18,500 residents. Census records document an overall decrease in agricultural land in the county. At the same time, however, there was an increase in the number of farms, but a decrease in average farm size. In 1880, 83 per cent of the county's land was in agriculture. This was the highest percentage of agricultural land between 1860 and 1930. By 1930, 69 per cent of Charles County was devoted to agriculture. In 1870, 493 farms were reported in Charles County; the average farm comprised approximately 342 acres. By 1930, 1,507 farms with an average size of 136 acres were reported in the census (Wesler et al. 1981:130-136).

Tobacco production decreased in the years following the Civil War. Production did not increase until the end of nineteenth century. The amount of tobacco reported as grown in 1880 and 1900 rebounded to over 5 million pounds. Although more pounds of tobacco were grown during the last decades of the nineteenth century, the price of tobacco remained depressed. In 1910 and in 1920, over 3 million pounds of tobacco were raised. In 1930, over 4.2 million pounds of tobacco were raised and the price of tobacco increased to make tobacco growing profitable (Wesler et al. 1981; Bowie 1947). Between 1900 and 1930, Charles County's tobacco output represented between 19 and 22 per cent of tobacco grown in the state of Maryland.

Between 1900 and 1930, agricultural diversification in Charles County remained minimal. The recorded value of slaughtered animals, dairy products, and orchard products remained under \$100,000 throughout this period. The value of poultry spiked at over \$115,000 in 1920, but dropped to below \$63,000 in 1930.

Land in agricultural use began to decline following World War II. By 1950, the amount of county land in agriculture continued to decrease. By 1958, 70 per cent of the land area of Charles County was timbered, and timber products ranked second to tobacco for farm incomes (Klapthor and Brown 1958:161). The 1950 census recorded 1,576 farms in the county. In 2002, 418 farms were operated in Charles County, occupying 52,000 acres (U.S. Agricultural Census 2002).

Currently, Charles County is changing rapidly from a rural to suburban environment. Farmers comprise only a small minority of the county's population, and relatively few late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century family farmsteads remain intact in the region. Although the number of residents earning their income from agriculture dropped from 32 per cent in 1940 to 3 per cent in 1970 (Camp 1977:49), Charles County remained the second highest tobacco-producing county in the state during the 1980s (Baltimore Sun 1988:19).

Evaluation

The Quarles property is an example of an early twentieth century vernacular house and outbuildings that have been modified since their construction. While suggesting general trends in domestic construction in Charles County during the period, the house does not retain integrity or possess the characteristics necessary to embody a type, period, or method of construction. The complex of buildings including the early-twentieth century dwelling and outbuildings does not represent an event important to local, state, or national history (Criterion A). Research to date has not yielded information regarding an association with a person significant in the past (Criterion B). The dwelling no longer retains the characteristics of Victorian era folk design due to alterations in materials and design. The dwelling has undergone alterations that alter its historic appearance and integrity. The collection of outbuildings does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction of buildings constructed during the early twentieth century (Criterion C). The property was not evaluated for its potential to yield information important to prehistory or history (Criterion D).

Works Cited

Baltimore Sun

1988 *Maryland Business Almanac*. The Baltimore Sun Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

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NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 4

CH-814

Bowie, Effie Gwynn

1947 *Across the Years in Prince George's County*. Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore, Maryland.

Camp, Sharon L.

1977 *Modernization: Threat to Community Politics, Political Intermediaries in Charles County, Maryland*. Ph.D. dissertation, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

Charles County land records, wills, real estate inventories available at Charles County Courthouse, La Plata, Maryland.

Currey, Cathy

2001 *Final Survey Report. Phase II, Charles County Historic Sites Survey*. Prepared for the Charles County Department of Planning & Growth Management. La Plata, Maryland.

Klapthor, Margaret Brown and Paul Dennis Brown

1958 *The History of Charles County, Maryland, Written in its Tercentenary Year of 1958*. Charles County Tercentenary, Inc., La Plata, Maryland.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee

1988 *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, New York.

United States Department of Agriculture

n.d. "2002 Census of Agriculture County Profile, Charles, Maryland". Available from <http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/census02/profiles/md/index.htm>. Visited on 14 March 2005.

Wesler, Kit, Dennis J. Pogue, Alvin H. Luckenbach, Gordon J. Fine, Patricia A. Sternheimer, and E. Glyn Ferguson

1981 *The M/DOT Archeological Resources Survey, Volume 2: Western Shore*. Prepared for the Maryland Department of Transportation and Maryland Board of Public Works

Kirsten Peeler, Kathryn Dixon,
and Chris Heidenrich
R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc.,
Inc.

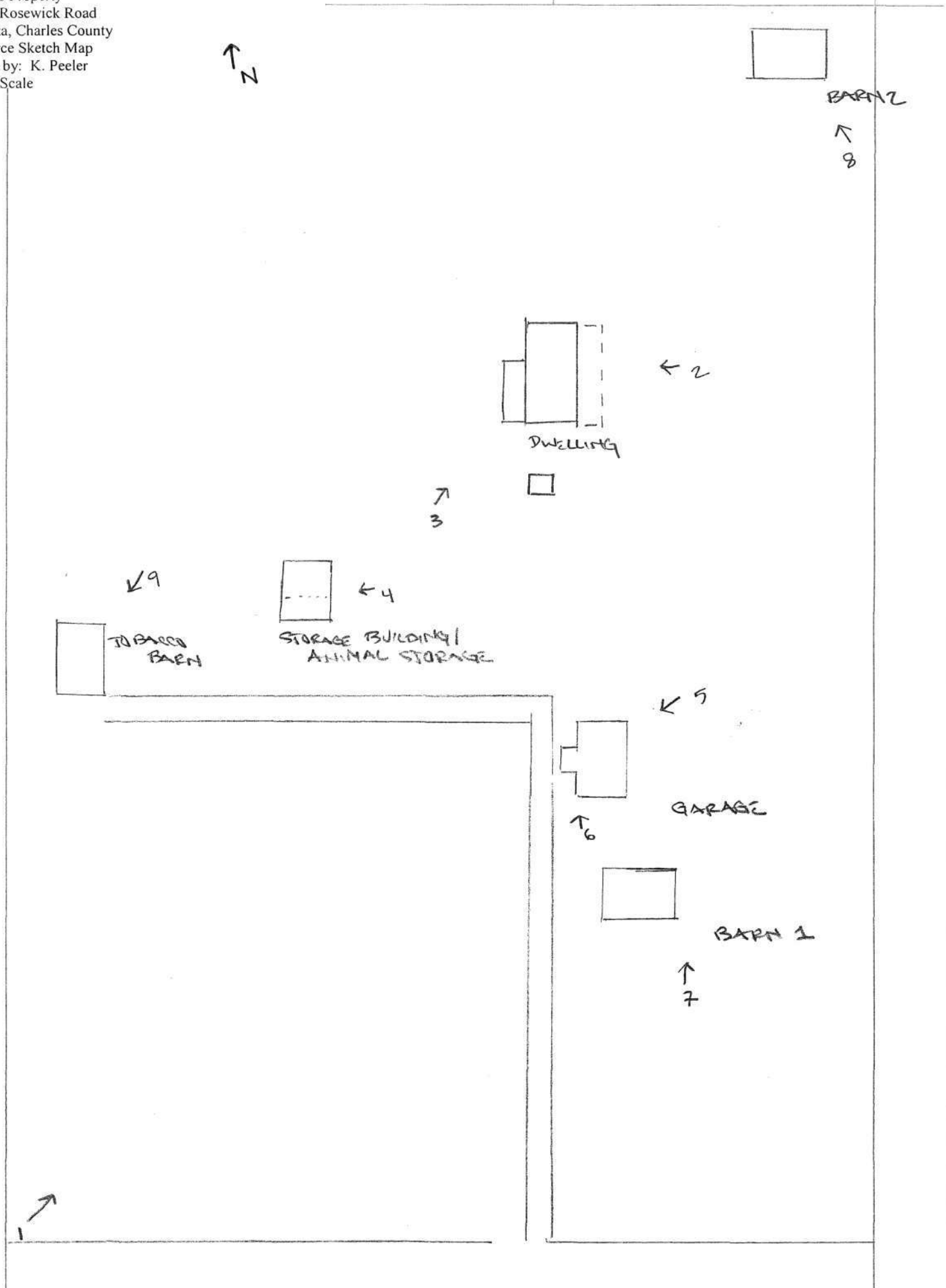
241 East Fourth Street
Frederick, Maryland

Prepared by:

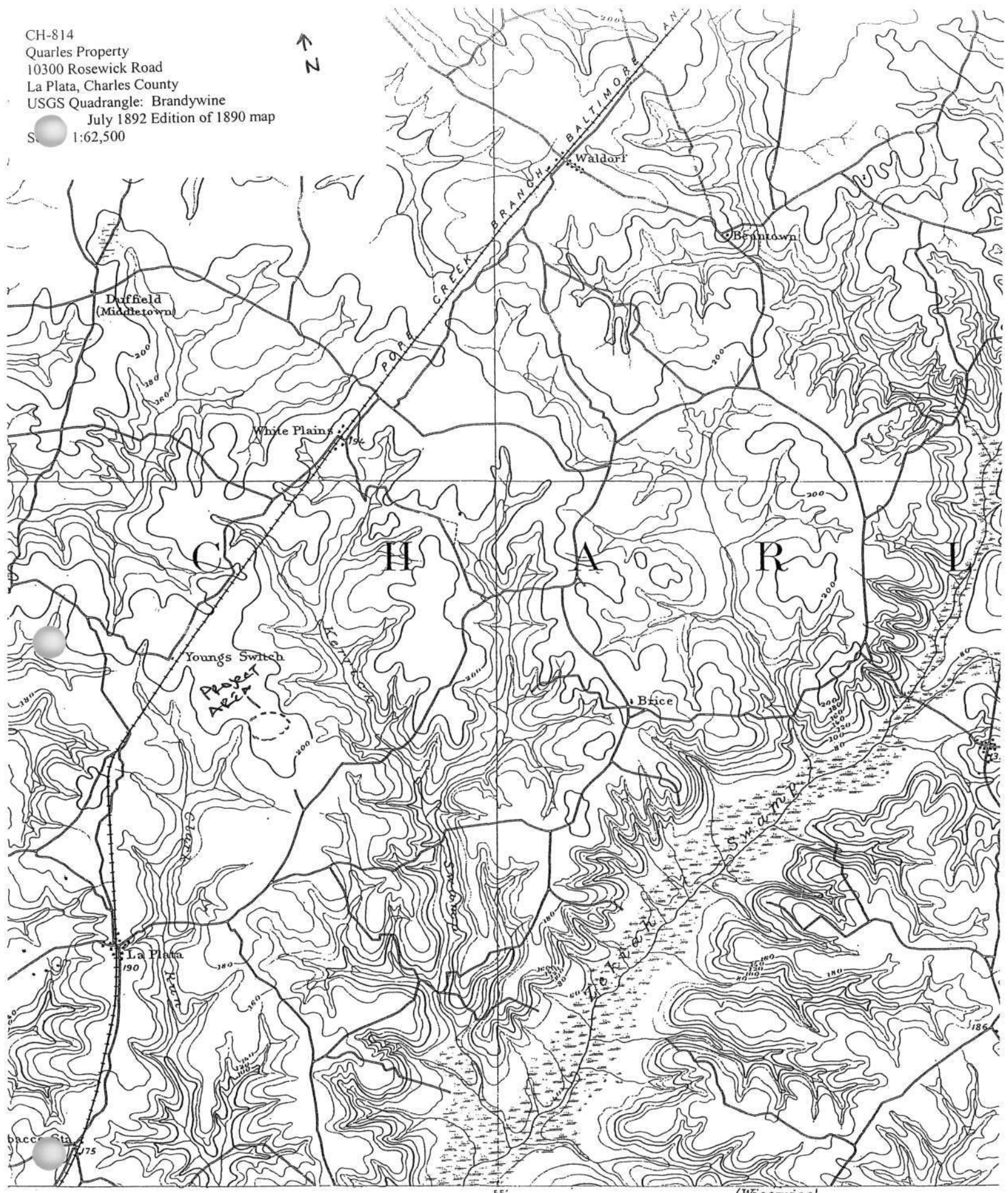
Date Prepared: 21 March 2005

CH-814
Quarles Property
10300 Rosewick Road
La Plata, Charles County
Resource Sketch Map
Drawn by: K. Peeler
Not to Scale

No. 5505
Engineer's Computation Pad



CH-814
 Quarles Property
 10300 Rosewick Road
 La Plata, Charles County
 USGS Quadrangle: Brandywine
 July 1892 Edition of 1890 map
 Scale 1:62,500



Chief Topographer.
 Chief Geographer in charge.
 by A.E. Murlin.
 dated in 1890.

U. S. G. S.
 BRANDYWINE

Scale 1:62,500
 Contour Interval 20 feet
 Datum is mean Sea level

CH-814

Quarles Property

10300 Rosewick Road

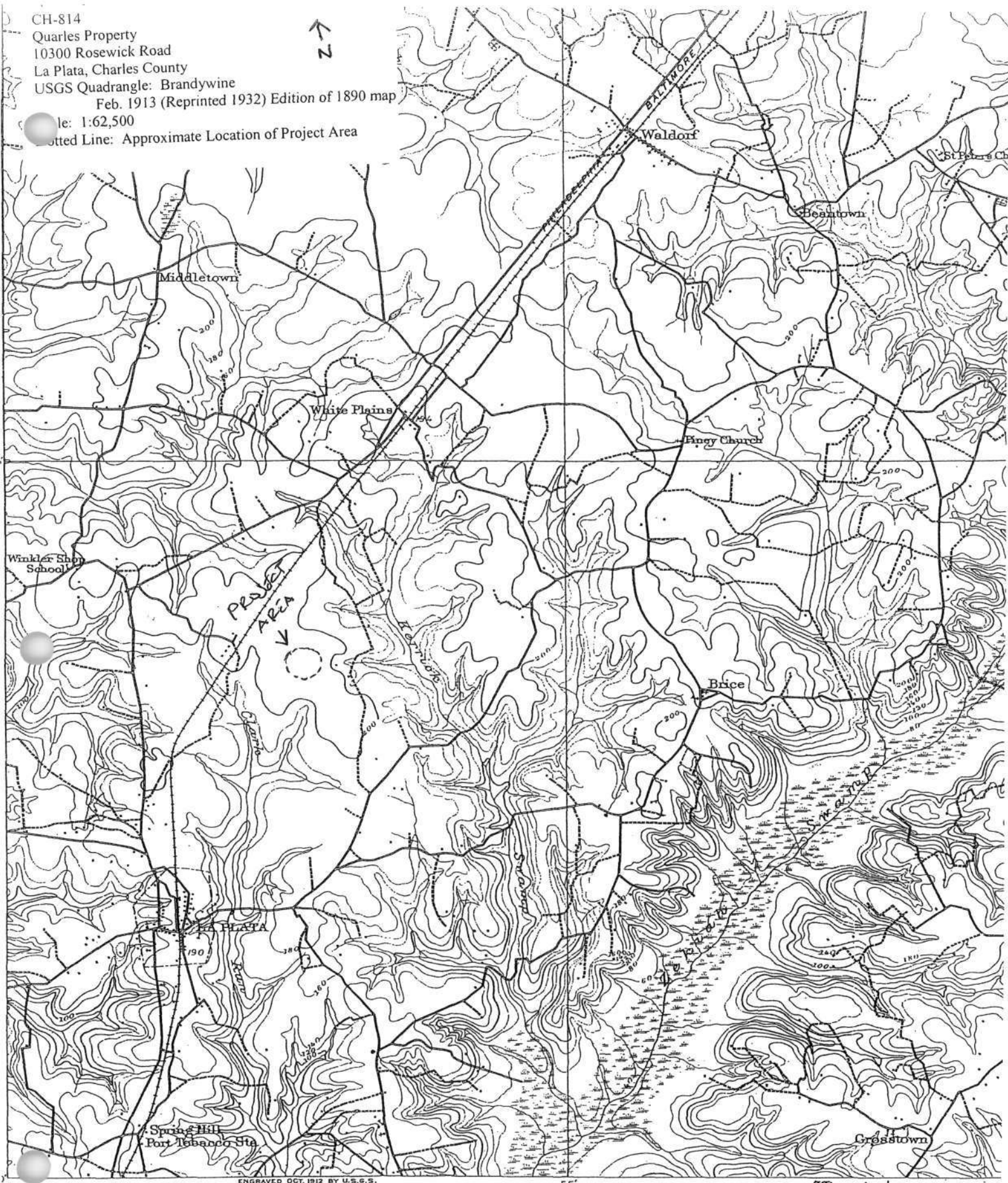
La Plata, Charles County

USGS Quadrangle: Brandywine

Feb. 1913 (Reprinted 1932) Edition of 1890 map

Scale: 1:62,500

Dotted Line: Approximate Location of Project Area



ENGRAVED OCT. 1912 BY U.S.G.S.

55'

(Woomioo)

Scale 1:62,500

Henry Gannett, Chief Topographer.

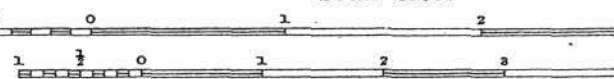
Gilbert Thompson, Chief Geographer in charge.

Topography by A.E. Murlin in 1890.

Culture revised in 1900 and 1911, in cooperation with the State of Maryland, by J.D. Forster, J.M. Harris, C.D. Clarkson, and R.L. Harrison.

U. S. G. S.
FILE COPY

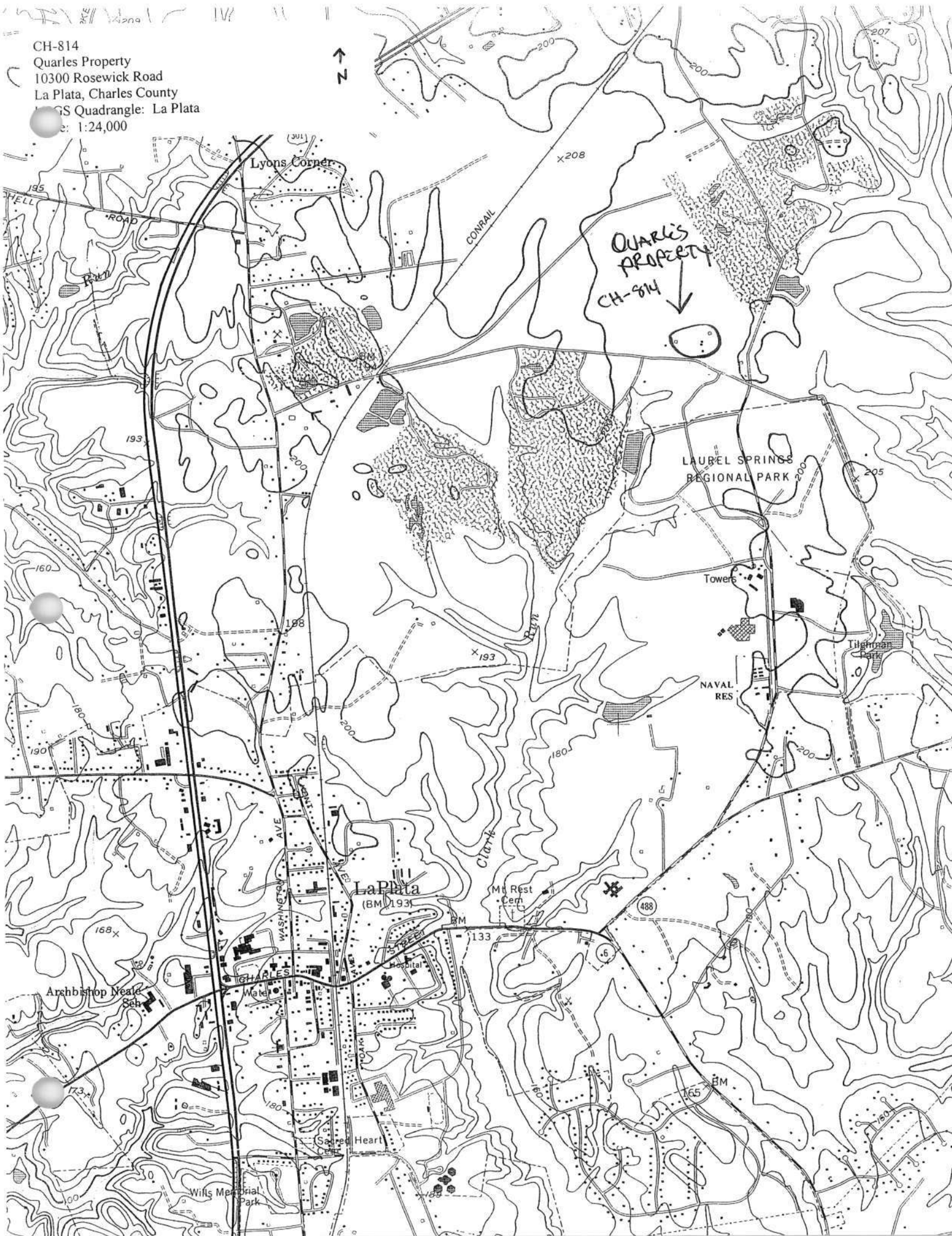
Inspection and Editing.



Contour interval 20 feet.

Datum is mean sea level.

CH-814
Quarles Property
10300 Rosewick Road
La Plata, Charles County
USGS Quadrangle: La Plata
Scale: 1:24,000





UHP # CH-84

QUARLES PROPERTY

CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND

K. DIXON

MARCH 2005

HD 84PS

SETTING, VIEW N

1 OF 10



MIND # CH-814

CHARLES PROPERTY

CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND

U. DIXON

MARCH 2005

MD SAMP

DWELLING, E. ELEN

2 OF 10



MAP # CH-814

CHARLES PROPERTY

CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND

K. DIXON

MARCH 2005

MD SAPO

DWELLING, SW ELEV

3 OF 10



MAP # CH-874

QUAKES PROPERTY

CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND

K. DIXON

MARCH 2005

MB 9400

STORAGE BUILDING / ANIMAL SHELTER, SE ELEY

4 OF 10



MAP CH-814

QUARLES PROPERTY

CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND

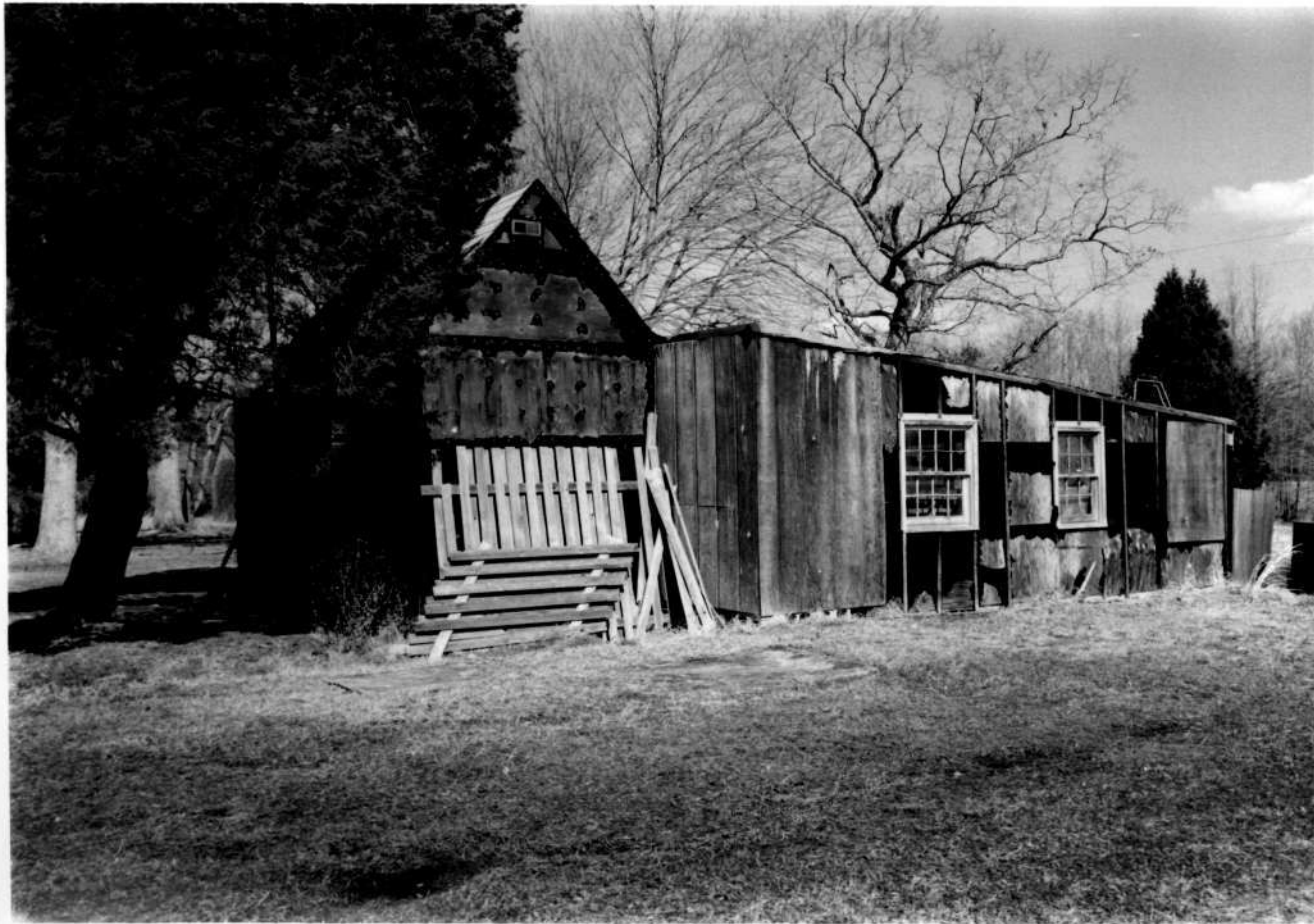
K. Dixon

MARCH 2005

MD 51300

GARAGE, NE ELEV

5 of 10



MHP # CH-814

CHARLES PROPERTY

CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND

K. DIXON

MARCH 2005

MD 8140

GARAGE, SW CORNER

6 OF 10



PHOTO # CH-814

DOUBLE PROPERTY

CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND

W. DIXON

MARCH 2005

MS 9400

BARN 1, NW COR

4 OF 10



MAP A CH-814
CHARLES PROPERTY
CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND

K. DIXON
MARCH 2005
NO GAPPD

BATH 1, S2 264
8 OF 10



MINP # CH-814

QUARLES PROPERTY

CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND

W. DIXON

MARCH 2005

MD SHAPD

BARN 2, SE 22N

9 OF 10



MAP # 814

CHARLES PROPERTY

CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND

W. DIXON

MAR 18 2005

NO 51400

TOBACCO BARN, NW 21/4

10 OF 10

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property Name: Quarles Property Inventory Number ~~10002~~ CH-814

Address: 10300 Rosewick Road, Charles County - in the vicinity of La Plata

Owner: Quarles, Mary Alice

Tax Parcel Number: 314 Tax Map Number: 23

Project MD 301 Agency State Highway Administration (SHA)

Site visit by SHA Staff: X no yes Name: Date:

Eligibility recommended Eligibility **not** recommended X

Criteria A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G X None

Is property located within a historic district? X no yes Name of District:

Is district listed?: X no yes

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Project Review and Compliance Files

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)

The farm complex located at 10300 Rosewick Road comprises of a circa 1900 single family dwelling and two circa 1920 barns. The wood frame I-house is two stories in height with a side-gabled roof and a half-hipped roof projecting from the main elevation. The additional living space has been enclosed, but it could have been an open porch at one time.

The barns are located to the north of the house. One barn is one-and-one-half-stories in height and has a side gable roof. A one-story, long, shed roof extension projection to the north. The second barn is two-and-one-half stories in height and has a side gable roof. A two-story, shed roof extension projects east from the main elevation (east).

Most inhabitants of Charles County were engaged in farming at the time of the first settlement. The barn was the principle building erected on a farm which provided space for cows, horses, equipment, and hay, straw or tobacco storage. Throughout the 19th century, barns increased in size or were newly built to include space for smaller animals, such as poultry and pigs, and as a place for the threshing and storage of grain. Their size also increased

Prepared by EHT Traceries, Inc.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <u> </u>	Eligibility not recommended <u>X</u>
Criteria: <u>X</u> A <u> </u> B <u>X</u> C <u> </u> D	Consideration <u> </u> A <u> </u> B <u> </u> C <u> </u> D <u> </u> E <u> </u> F <u> </u> G <u> </u> None
<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>10/27/99</u>
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>7/19/02</u>
Reviewer, NR Program	Date



during the 19th century as the introduction of improved equipment led to more efficient and profitable operations, and, consequently, to increased need for storage facilities. Typically, livestock was housed on the lower level, while the upper level was reserved for the storage of hay and straw, and the threshing and storage of feed grains.

Charles County's late 19th- and early 20th-century history is dominated by industrial and urban development. The greatest impact upon community growth came from the railroad. The completion of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad's (B&P) mainline from Bowie in Prince George's County to Pope's Creek in Charles County in 1872 prompted local entrepreneurs to establish stores and other commercial facilities near the railroad stations. The B&P Railroad also made inland farms accessible, thus, increasing their value and revitalizing the practice of agriculture in Southern Maryland. The B&P Railroad's La Plata station still stands at the intersection of the rail line with Charles Street.

Towards the end of the first quarter of the 20th century, road improvements and developments also contributed to Charles County's community evolution. In particular, the Robert Crain Highway, later expanded as part of U.S. 301, attracted new development to older communities along its corridor. Crain Highway brought commercial development on La Plata's west side and contributed to the Charles County seat's overall growth in the 1920s and 1930s.

The dwelling, built circa 1900, and the barns, constructed circa 1920, are not eligible for the National Register. While this farm complex is an earlier example of the residential and agricultural development surrounding U.S. 301, this resource lacks significance related to events, persons, or architecture. Criterion D, information potential, was not assessed for this study.

P. 268

JOSEPH E. MILLER
42/378
25 A.
P. 34

P. 197

JENKINS
28
50A.
269

P. 1

JAMES B. DUNBAR JR. 426/7
11.50A P. 342

FRANK E. CONNELL
65/488
443.0A.
P. 266
1 of 2

EDWARD F. M.
827/23
44.70A.
P. 125

JAMES B.
DUNBAR, JR.
371/168
10.00 A.
P. 335

46

MARY B.B.
DOORE
5/52
40A
70

MAY 10, 1996

CH-814

MARY A.
QUARLES
339/180
50.00 A
P. 314

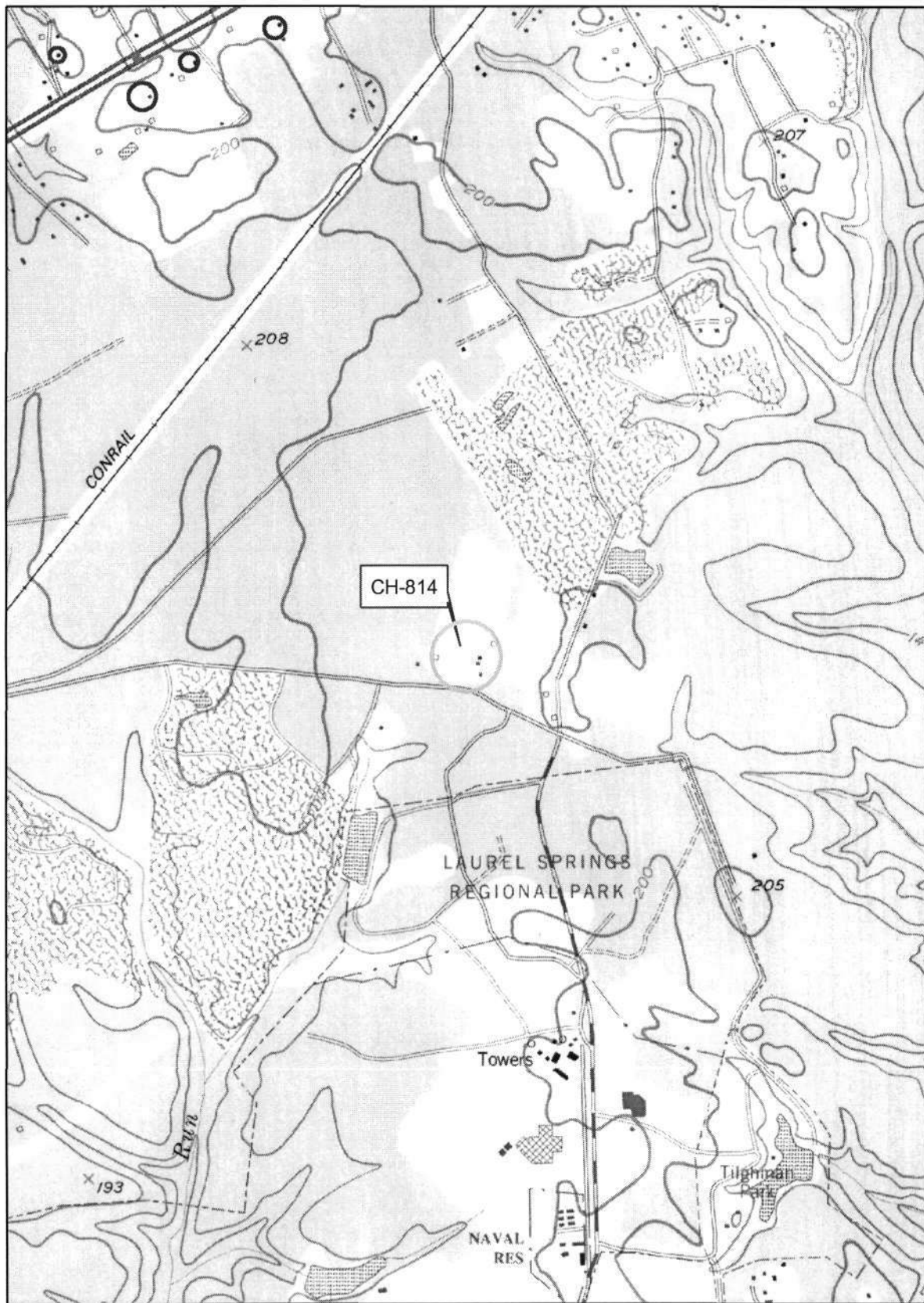
VN OF LA PLATA

Charles County, MD
Tax Map 23

N↑

P. 376 MAP 33-
P. 285 P. 63

CH 814
La Plata
Quad





~~CH-814~~ CH-814
10300 Rosewick Road
Charles County, MD
Traceries
August, 1999
MDSHPD
View looking Northwest
1 of 2



~~CH-814~~ CH-814

10300 Rosewick Road
Charles County, MD

Traceries

August, 1999

MD SHPO

View looking southwest

2 of 2